

The terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: CASH IN ADVANCE.
 THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$5.00
 MAIL, ONE YEAR, 6.00
 SIX MONTHS, 3.50
 THREE MONTHS, 2.00
 A. M. THOMSON.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

NUMBER 301.

This edition of the Gazette is one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the matter published in the Daily to call from in making it up, we are enabled to furnish a paper of superior excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the markets, and make the paper a complete index of County, State and general news.

THE NEWS.

If the news from the Army of the Potomac may be believed, a portion of the army of the Potomac is in motion, having in view a formidable offensive movement. By an accident on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, a number of Illinois soldiers were severely injured.

The rebels seem to be still in the dark regarding the designs of Sherman, but have grave apprehensions that his movements portend serious harm to them.

It seems to be a fixed fact that the gold in the treasury is to be sold. The only question now seems to be how it shall be done.

STATE NEWS.

Capt. Irving C. Fuller, son of J. B. Fuller of Whitewater, has been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 3d Arkansas regiment. He entered the service as Captain in a Missouri cavalry regiment. Michael Cano, a citizen of Madison engaged in digging a well in the town of Verona, Dane county, was killed on Friday, while at work in the bottom of the well. A stone loosened from near the top fell into a descending bucket, and both went down on to the unfortunate man, breaking his neck.

A Lying Address.

The members of the Confederate Congress have published an address to their constituents, filled in every sentence with the most glaring and bare-faced falsehoods and misrepresentations, and interlarded with pious complaints, that despite the bravado sought to be put on, expose very forcibly the real condition of the Confederacy. It is the language of desperation throughout; not, however, of repentant, but defiant desperation. To die in the last ditch is still the spirit that pervades it. It charges the responsibility of the war upon the United States, but fails to show how a government despoiled of its public property and attacked in its public defenses could become the aggressor. It says that "for such a war we were not prepared," but never once alludes to the innocent but steadily converging arms and the munitions of war by Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War. It charges barbarity upon our officers and soldiers, but has no censure for the pleasant little pastimes its soldiers indulged in, in making trinkets and keepsakes of dead Yankees' bones. It complains that the Confederate prisoners in our hands are subject to the grossest indignities, but does not mention the terrible privations and sufferings of Libby Prison, or even allude to the satisfaction with which so many of its soldiers make their escape to our lines. But it is no use spending time to expose misrepresentations that show upon the face of them that they were only expected to cheat, deceive and cajole the most ignorant and benighted.

Flax Culture.

Having observed a partial failure of the wheat crop for several years past, I thought I would try the experiment of raising flax. I accordingly obtained fifteen bushels of clean seed from the east and sowed it on about 28 acres, half on spring and half on fall plowing. The fall plowing was ordinary prairie that had been pretty well worn, while the spring plowing was very rich. The result was very unexpected. On the spring plowing where I expected a large crop I only got about three bushels of very fine seed to the acre. Weeds got ahead of the flax and the dry weather in June pinched it. The result on the fall plowing was very different. It grew rapidly from the start, was fit to cut before barley, and produced about twelve bushels of seed per acre. About half of it was bound and the balance cured and stacked the same as any. It was cut with a Weber Reaper and threshed with a machine. In my opinion the advantage of raising flax over wheat is in its being a surer crop, and its value being from twice to three times greater in the eastern markets, while the freight will be about the same per bushel consequently it will fluctuate less in price here. I think the price east during the last ten years has ranged from \$1.37 to \$2.25 before the war and \$3.25 to \$4 since. There is a mill in operation here now for working the fiber that I have no doubt will pay something more for it than the cost of saving and delivering it.

Judge HUBBELL'S SPEECH.—We have been trying for some days to make room for the excellent speech of Judge Hubbell, delivered last week in the Assembly, and have to-day succeeded. The delay is of no consequence. It is of that sterling character that would make it reasonable at any time. The Judge is a man of acknowledged talent and ability, and his position upon the war question is eminently sound, contrasting most favorably for him with that of his old political associate, George B. Smith. Do not fail to give this speech a careful perusal.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a leading editorial, says that the Confederate currency has lost its purchasing quality, and strongly argues that the Commissary Department ought to advertise for sealed proposals to furnish five million rations of beef, to be paid for in cotton and tobacco. The use of cotton and tobacco as a circulating medium, would look rather odd outside of Dixie; but such a currency would hardly be more voluminous, value for value, than the present one, and would be much less liable to further depreciation.

By Senator Thomas, to authorize J. P. Kirkland to build and maintain a pier, extending into Lake Michigan. Rules suspended and passed.

Also to provide for a more general publication of advertisements and laws required to be published by the State.

By Senator Pope, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and amendment of chap. 18, § 8.

Memorial of John Forsyth was indefinitely postponed.

The claim of W. D. Bacon was disallowed.

To amend chap. 73 of the private and local laws of 1853, to declare Big Plover a navigable stream.

Memorial to Congress in relation to the unsurveyed lands in this State.

To authorize the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company to issue stock to aid in adjusting and settling up outstanding farm mortgages, &c.

To change the name of Emano Myre to that of Emano Dunsen, together with the several parties herein named.

XXIVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.
 Washington, Feb. 25.—After the presentation of various petitions and memorials, on motion of Senator Fessenden the Senate reconsidered the vote adopting the Conference Committee's report on the revenue bill, and appointed a committee to confer with that appointed by the House.

The bill relating to assistant paymasters in the navy was called up by Senator Hale and after amendment, passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to take up the House bill to revise the grade of Lt. Gen. as returned from the Senate with the amendment striking out the recommendation that Gen. Grant be appointed to that position. He said his object was to disagree to the Senate amendment in order that a committee of conference might be asked.

Mr. Wicks objected.
 Mr. Washburne then succeeded in procuring the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Lt. General bill.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, defended the validity of the late Maryland elections, and spoke of the progress of emancipation there, saying that they were under small obligations to President Lincoln for what had been done. He advocated an amendment to the constitution, repealing the declaration as a condition precedent of the readmission into the Union that slavery be forever abolished in the Southern States.

Mr. Davis concluded by speaking against the colonization of freedmen as incompatible with true policy and humanity.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing as follows: That of the \$500,000,000 loan authorized by the act of March 30, 1863, \$100,000,000 be put in the market, redeemable in not less than five and not more than forty years. Mr. Stevens asked for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Brooks asked if the bill did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional amount of ten or twelve million of the 7-30 stock already subscribed for.

Mr. Stevens said: Yes, to the amount of ten millions.

By common consent action on the bill was postponed until it could be printed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up.

Legislative.

A communication was on Saturday received by the Senate from the Secretary of State, giving, in tabular form, the information contained in the various railroad reports.

Resolutions.—one authorizing the printing of 1,000 copies in pamphlet form, of chapter 39 of the general laws of 1854, and the several acts amendatory of the same; another instructing the Sergeant at Arms to furnish each Senator with \$5.00 worth of stationery. The first was adopted; the last laid over.

DILLS INTRODUCED.
 By Senator Thomas, to authorize J. P. Kirkland to build and maintain a pier, extending into Lake Michigan. Rules suspended and passed.

Also to provide for a more general publication of advertisements and laws required to be published by the State.

By Senator Pope, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and amendment of chap. 18, § 8.

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To change the name of Emano Myre to that of Emano Dunsen, together with the several parties herein named.

To change the time of holding the annual school meeting in School District No. 1, Elkhorn, Walworth County.

To authorize the town supervisors of certain towns to transfer money from the general fund to the school fund in certain cases.

Revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States or of this State, and providing for the relief of families of such soldiers in certain cases, and to prescribe severe penalties for frauds committed in procuring such extra pay.

The La Crosse Railroad.

There is now a faint hope that certain parties will soon be vested with the real ownership of this unfortunate road, and that the litigation which has been going on for the past five or six years will cease. The matter has been engaging the attention of the United States Supreme Court at Washington for some days during the present winter, and it is believed that they have touched bottom at last, and will give a decision that will put the matter forever at rest. There is a prospect at least that the case has been forever removed from Judge Miller's Court, and that of course looks like a settlement. So long as Miller could keep the case in his own court there was no prospect of settlement of the affairs of that road. The Judge could appoint a Receiver, and the Receiver could appoint a son of Miller's to a fat and lucrative position, where the pay was abundant and the work merely nominal. A nice arrangement for all concerned. There is a fable told of two cats that procured a slice of cheese, and falling to divide it between them in a satisfactory manner, they agreed to refer the matter of division to a monkey, who gladly undertook the job. So, procuring a pair of scales, he managed to bite a piece, first from one piece, and then from the other, until he ate up the cheese himself in the presence of the cats, in his disinterested efforts to do the contestants justice! In this case, Miller is the monkey, (two are speaking of course) in a figure, the contestants are the cats and the La Crosse road is the cheese. While it might be a good thing for the Miller family to keep the cheese forever in court, it was manifestly not so good for the cheese, nor for the litigants who were licking their chops for a bite.—Home League.

Proverbs by Josh Billings.
 1. If you have soap for breakfast, don't undertake to eat it with your fingers, not if you can get a fork, and never wipe your nose on the table cloth, as long as you have got a handkerchief.

2. If you don't know how to shut your back, lute no time; the best way is to go behind a hogpen and practice before you show in public; but in persevering is the only way you can learn.

3. If you have got to be 13 years old, and you can't swear good, the chance is you won't ever amount to anything. About as good a rule as no ov to learn to begin by saying "condemnit," and then work up.

4. Larnin how to drink is a slow process, but it is dreadful certain; cider is putty certain to get the hang with, rum cherry is much more sartier.

5. Bi-wal means at an early age get into the habit of staying out late or nites. Don't make a circus, that is means of grace. Kall avil virtue nonsense, and suspect all females. Watch your elder brother, and brag on his devilry.

6. Follow these rules, and if that don't make a plum or you, you can safely conclude that you have mistaken the crook of your genius and properly was designed for a decent man.

The recent explosion at Buchanan & Bullard's paper mill, at Schuylerville, N. Y., was one of the most destructive boiler accidents on record. The boiler moved horizontally with fearful velocity, passing like an aerial car, or a combination of two hundred pound shot, through eleven buildings, wrecking them as completely as if an earthquake had toppled them over. Singularly enough but three persons were injured fatally, though several others were slightly wounded. The loss in property was not less than \$100,000.

TEXAS FOR FREEDMEN.—Over seventy thousand copies of the speech of Mr. Lane of Kansas in support of his scheme of settling apart Texas for the habitation of freedmen have already been printed.

W. H. BROWN,
 Successor to W. H. Hollister,
 In the Myers Block, Main Street!

He moved to the adjoining store south, and made a large addition to the stock that I am now opening, where may be found the

The Largest and Best Assortment of goods of the kind ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest styles of gentlemen's

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

Also, a choice selection of Ladies' Furs, of All Kinds!

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES!

Gentlemen's Gloves, of Every Variety, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Old Furs repaired.

Cash paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

IDAHO!

Six Months in the The Gold Region,

The Emigrant's Guide. Also

MAP OF IDAHO!

GUIDE TO THE GOLD REGIONS,

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—We learn that the circulation of the First National Bank of this city, is increased by par by the Second National Bank in New York.

ATTENTION, COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the 12th regiment, in the Common Council Room, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. PER ORDER.

COMING HOME.—The 7th Wis. Battery numbering one hundred men, commanded by Capt. Lee, left Cairo on Saturday last and expect to reach Milwaukee to-day. They have re-enlisted as veterans and are coming home to spend their usual thirty days furlough.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION will be addressed to-night by A. T. Stone at Lippin's Hall, and the regular exercises will take place to-morrow evening at the Society rooms.

All are invited to attend the Free Lecture to-night.

W. H. SPENCER, LUMLEY INGOLDREW, Pres't. Sec'y.

POLICE COURT.—James Sullivan aged twelve years and Walter Sullivan aged ten years were each arrested and plead guilty

one for stealing money from the drawer in the store of Conrad & Vankirk, the other for stealing a watch and two guard chains from the shop of A. M. Benton, both sentenced to the State Reform School at Waubesa, until 21 years of age. Several other charges were made against them for similar offences.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jocelyn, in the northwestern part of the city was destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon.

The fire was first discovered by persons from the outside, who alarmed the family. All the furniture was saved, though of course somewhat damaged by the hurried removal. The engines were soon on the ground and went to work with commendable alacrity, drawing water from a pond hole, and by their efficiency saved the shrubbery in the yard from serious injury. We learn that there was an insurance of \$500 on house and furniture.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION.—The young men connected with the Literary Union of this city are entitled to a great deal of credit for their efforts to provide interesting lectures for our citizens, and ought to be liberally sustained. All such enterprises which have for their object and aim the improvement of the young men of a community should receive the encouragement of all well wishers of this class. We hope, therefore, that at the lecture this evening the house will be full. Mr. Stone is a pleasant speaker, and his lecture on Saturday evening was both interesting and instructive, and seemed to give unbounded satisfaction. The subject to-night is "The Siege of Vicksburg," of which he speaks knowingly, having been there through the whole of it. Let Lippin's Hall be full to-night. The lecture will be free to all.

That Ten Dollars.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In your paper of the 27th inst. are certain resolutions, passed by some eighteen members of the 12th Wisconsin Battery, which I beg permission to notice.

My profound sense of the great obligation we are under to the brave men who have periled their lives in our common defense, causes me to approach this delicate subject with the most extreme reluctance.

Two communications that have appeared in your paper on this subject, have been permitted to pass unnoticed, but I cannot conscientiously suffer the errors contained in these resolutions to remain uncorrected, thereby giving them the sanction of silence.

In presenting the facts in relation to this matter, I have no data before me, but shall be compelled to rely on my memory, which, in the main, I believe to be correct. They are substantially as follows:

On the evening of the 24th of August, 1862, at a meeting held in the Court Room in this city, to devise ways and means to fill our quota, under the call of the President, it was resolved to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to pay all volunteers from this city, who should enlist after that date, the sum of \$40, and a committee was appointed to solicit and collect subscriptions to that end.

From statements made to that meeting by Hon. Wm. A. Lawrence, who had spent several days at Madison searching the records, and by our worthy and efficient Provost Marshal, who usually knows what he is about, it was ascertained that the number then required to fill the quota of this city was fifty-six. The sum, therefore, necessary to pay \$40 to each was \$2,240, which sum the committee were instructed to raise, and which sum the committee did raise, or at least within a very few dollars.

At a subsequent meeting, called to hear a report of the committee, just prior to the departure of the Battery for Dixie, it was found that the number of volunteers who claimed this bounty had increased from fifty-six to seventy-four; and the question at once arose how we were to extricate ourselves from the dilemma in which that fact placed us.

The committee had been instructed to raise money to pay fifty-six men, and here were seventy-four who claimed they were entitled to it under the resolution of the meeting of the 24th of August. How did

this mistake occur? The explanation given was this: In stating the number recruited up to the evening of the 24th, a number were counted who had not been sworn in, but whose names were on the lists as having already volunteered. They were sworn in after that meeting, and consequently claimed to have come under the scope of the resolution offering a bounty to all volunteers after that date.

To relieve the committee from this difficulty, a resolution was offered instructing them to pay to each of the seventy-four claimants \$30, and proceed to collect, as soon as possible, enough more to pay them the other ten dollars.

This proposition was combatted by some of the committee, who urged the payment of forty dollars to each of those who had not only been sworn in after such bounty was offered, but who had positively enlisted after that date.

I recollect one member told the meeting plainly that trouble would grow out of such a course. That now the quota was filled no more money would be subscribed, consequently any promises based on that idea would not be realized. That it was better to pay the fifty-six the full amount, and have them satisfied, than to divide it among the seventy-four and have them all dissatisfied, as they would be, if the other ten dollars was not forthcoming. The result has justified his prediction.

However, after a prolonged discussion, it was determined by the meeting to divide the money among the seventy-four, and a new committee was raised with instructions to collect if possible a sum sufficient to pay them the other ten dollars each. It is this committee, I suppose, that is so pointedly, if not complacently referred to in those resolutions, as well as in the previous communications. Of course I have too much respect for "Soldiers' Wives," for C. G. Williams, Esq., and for the brave Battery boys, to entertain the idea for a moment that they are, or were, moved in this matter by any other than the purest motives; nevertheless, as the assertion is distinctly made by these battery boys, that the "War Committee of the city Janesville" is indebted "to the Janesville members of the 12th Wisconsin Battery," it is fair to presume that they have some evidence of that fact, and I call upon them to produce it. If the members of that committee are indebted to the members of the 12th Wisconsin Battery, in any thing but the most hearty good will, it must be on account of money collected for their benefit; now I assert that not a dollar has ever been collected by this committee, nor the one that preceded it, that has not been paid over and accounted for, and challenge investigation and refutation. Where then is the indebtedness?

The members of that committee accepted the appointment with extreme reluctance, and all the promise they ever made was to do all they could to effect the object of their appointment. 'Tis true, they said there could hardly be a doubt but the money would be raised, either by subscription, or appropriated by the Common Council; but it must be remembered that all these promises or assurances, made by this committee, were made after these men had enlisted and were sworn in; therefore they were not moved thereto through fear of the draft, nor from a desire to get them off to the seat of war, but simply because they were in hopes of being able to carry out the wishes of the meeting, and doing a favor to the volunteers. The committee acted in the utmost good faith. They headed and circulated a subscription, but with no success. Those who had refused to subscribe in the first instance, of course refused in this, and those who gave to the first, plead that as a good excuse for refusing the second. The Common Council were also appealed to, but in vain. What more could the committee do? Wherein have its members failed in their promises? None regret more than this committee, our volunteers have been disappointed in this matter but it is one of those unfortunate circumstances for which no one in particular is to blame. The promise of bounty was wholly the action of an irresponsible assemblage. If no money had been subscribed, no bounties could have been paid, and as there was not enough raised to pay the whole bounty voted by the first meeting, the second meeting modified it to suit the circumstances of the case. For all this the "War Committee" is no more responsible than C. G. Williams, or any other man in Janesville, and it is hoped that these Battery boys will be satisfied of that fact and refrain from further censure of men who have been as generous in giving as any men in the city, and who are wholly incapable of any such dishonorable conduct as they, in their resolutions, have imputed to them.

Exactly what they mean by resolving that "the names of delinquents should be published in accordance with the suggestion of C. G. Williams Esq., I am at a loss to understand, as there are no unpaid subscriptions. C. G. Williams is as delinquent in this matter as any one in Janesville. He has not paid the 740 dollars, nor has any body else, so the delinquency is mutual; if that can be called delinquent, which no one has promised or is bound to perform, then every name in the city will have to be published.

Begging a thousand pardons for this long and dull communication, I subscribe myself,

J. M. BRUCE.

MARRIED.

At Neeshonoc, Wis., on the 21st of February, by Rev. Mr. Spence, M. S. FRANKLIN, of Chicago, to Miss GRACE E. THOMPSON, of Waukegan, N. Y. New York papers please copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

MOVEMENT OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Amendment to the Currency Act!

The Gold Bill Likely to Pass!

Favorable News from Gen. Sherman!

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.—Special to the Tribune.—A portion of the Army of the Potomac moved yesterday and was in successful advance to-day.

The principal amendments proposed to the currency act by the comptroller of the currency require National Banks to redeem their circulating notes in the city of New York at a small discount. Fixes the uniform rate 7 per cent. interest throughout the United States. Reduces lawful money reserve to be kept on hand from 15 to 5 per cent. for country banks and from 25 to 20 per cent. for city banks. Makes provision for the closing of banks whenever the owners of two-thirds of the capital demand. Requires at least \$100,000 capital for banks in the country and \$200,000 in cities, and requires an amount of bonds equal to one-third of the capital stock paid up to be kept on deposit with the treasurer of the United States, whether banks take circulation or not.

Herald's Special.—It is expected that the gold bill will be brought up in the House to-morrow, as it can be done then by a two-thirds vote, but on any other day of the week unanimous consent will be required to take it up out of its course.

It appears that notwithstanding the recommendation adverse to the passage of the bill, four of the most influential members of the committee are earnestly in favor of the measure. It will probably be amended so as to require the sale of surplus gold to be made in open market, and without any restrictions requiring previous notice, and a sale to the highest bidder. The ultimate passage of the bill is regarded as beyond a doubt.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Times says: We have information of a formidable offensive movement by a large force of the Army of the Potomac, which was started Saturday night, and may possibly be heard from to-day. The demonstration is a very bold one, but is in brave hands, and will be supported by a powerful force.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—A Cincinnati car on the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis railroad was thrown from the track on Saturday. Fourteen Illinois soldiers were injured, six seriously.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—The Gazette has news from rebel sources from the 17th to the 22d. The Atlanta Appeal says Sherman's purpose is still a mystery as to whether he will move against Mobile, or turn eastward. Sherman with sudden and unexpected rapidity has moved against our weakest point, Mississippi, where if not ejected, he can subvert till spring, and do more damage than winning a pitched battle. He is making war on our subsistence and resources, which to destroy is to defeat us. Sherman marches in solid body with his artillery in front rear and flanks, and his cavalry close under his guns. Not a man is allowed to leave far enough to steal a chicken or pig. Rebel cavalry are hovering around him.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Times Paris letter says: "Since Merle's arrival from America, he has joined in efforts with Mr. Dayton in setting the Government right on the state of American war, and is using his influence to prevent a breach of international law in connection with confederate ships in French ports."

The decision of the Government in the case of the Rappahannock has been changed, and she will be detained.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The London Morning Post of the 11th is of the opinion that the Danes are in a position to carry on a defensive war in Schleswig, with comparative ease for many months to come. They occupy the Island of Aisen on the eastern coast of the Duchy, together with the strongly fortified position of Danpel on the adjoining mainland. From the Island it will be next to impossible for the German forces to dislodge them, and yet so long as the Allied forces are concentrated here, the Allied Powers will be compelled to maintain a large army of occupation in Schleswig. However, the Danes, with their fleet, may blockade the German ports.

MISSION OF GEN. SICKLES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says: "Gen. Sickles is expected to start on Wednesday for the West and thence to the Atlantic coast, visiting Nashville, Chattanooga, Hilton Head, Fort Monroe, etc., to investigate concerning rebel deserters, prisoners of war and parties taken within our lines—the result of which is to be laid before the President, to shape his future policy in relation to Southern disloyalists."

MR. MASON'S SINGING CLASS.

This class will not meet until Thursday evening, Feb. 29th, at 7 o'clock. Those wishing to join the class will find for their interest to do so, as that will commence the second term. Feb 29/24.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

The Lieut. Generalship!!

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29th.—The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General was signed to-day by the presiding officers of each house and only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

House.—Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill to pay persons in military and naval service homesteads confiscated and forfeited and within insurrectionary districts; referred to committee on public lands.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the pay of officers and soldiers of the army and navy be increased about 33 per cent. and that the committee on military affairs be instructed to report such a bill immediately.

SENATE.—Senator Grimes introduced a bill for the protection of emigrants overland to the Pacific. Referred to appropriate committee.

deceased, vs. John Hart, admira-
e of Wm. L. Hart, deceased, et al.

and sale of the Circuit Court for
in the above entitled action on the
1898 I will sell at public auction

forenoon, at the Court Room, in
 the City of Milwaukee, in the
 County of Milwaukee, State of
 Wisconsin, all those certain
 lots of land situate, lying and being
 in the City of Milwaukee, in the
 County of Milwaukee, State of
 Wisconsin, and described as lots number
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
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assignment as all that certain real estate
 county and state of Wisconsin,
 situated as follows, to wit: The west
 quarter of the southeast quarter
 of the southwest quarter of the
 twenty-two, town one north, range
 or so much and such part thereof
 to satisfy the judgment. Dated
 this 1st day of February, 1864.
 Sheriff Rock County.
 PINE Atty's. feb22loww
 COURT, Rock County.—
 and others, agt. Daniel D. Egory
 assignment of sale and foreclosure in
 February 8, 1864, I shall sell as the
 the auction to the highest bidder, on
 of the First National Bank in the
 DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864,
 forenoon of that day, the premises
 assignment as all that certain real estate

COUNTY OF ROCK and STATE OF NEW YORK.
In SENATE CHAMBERS, at Albany, this 12th day of
of section twenty-six, town one, north
except twenty-four and 450 acres
rent, decreed to John M. Mott
Court clerk of said county, to be
ment. Dated February 20, 1864.
J. MEMBER, Sheriff Rock County.
Att'ys for Plffs. feb22dewr

COURT, Rock County.—
Cornell ngt. Daniel Rowland and
of January 8, 1864, I shall sell as the
in section to the highest bidder, out
of the First National Bank in
18, on

STATE OF 1864.
In SENATE CHAMBERS, at Albany, this 12th day
of section twenty-six, town one, north
except twenty-four and 450 acres
rent, decreed to John M. Mott
Court clerk of said county, to be
ment. Dated February 20, 1864.
J. MEMBER, Sheriff Rock County.
Att'ys for Plffs. feb22dewr

Twenty-eight, township number one
north eleven east, and the northeast
quarter of section number
one or twenty-one, township
number one north, range ten west,
to satisfy the judgment. Dated
R. T. MEMBER.
Sheriff Rock County.
J. Att'y for Geo. W. Schellertw.

COURT, Rock County.—
Well agt. George W. Lumber and
assignment of sale and foreclosure in this
cause by 1864. I shall sell as the law
allows to the highest bidder, on the
premises of the First National Bank, in the
city of Menomonie.

DAY OF APRIL, 1864.
Forenoon of that day, the premises
judgment as all that certain real estate
county, state of Wisconsin, and known
allows, to wit: The northwest quarter

COURT, Rock County.—
Cornell against William Cochran.
Judgment of sale and foreclosure in
February 8, 1864, I shall sell at the
highest bidder to the highest bidder, on
behalf of the First National Bank in the
sum of \$10,000.
DAY OF APRIL, 1864,
In forenoon of that day, the premises
subjected as all the property of real es-
tate in the county of Wisconsin, known
as follows, to wit: The northwest quar-
ter and the southwest
quarter, and the northeast
quarter, and the southeast quar-
ter of section number thirty,

containing, containing one hundred and
one and no part of a dollar, was
lawfully the judgment. Dated February
R. T. PEMBER.
Scripps Rock County.
ss, Atty's for Plnt. feb23dewey

COURT, Rock County.—
Motion against Edwin M. Radway and
his wife, for judgment on the
Judgment of sale and foreclosure in
February 5, 1884, I shall set the
motion to the highest bidder, on the
front of the First National Bank in
Milwaukee.

11 DAY OF APRIL, 1884.

On the forenoon of that day, the premises
judgment as follows, to wit: The north-
east quarter of the northeast corner of
the southeast quarter of the northeast
quarter of the northeast corner of the
twenty-eight, all in town one north

COURT, Rock County,
of the estate of Charles Stevens,
Plff's Atty. Feb. 20, 1897

On thirty-three (33); the west half of quarter of section thirty-four (34) of township thirty-four (34) north, range twenty-two (22) east; and also the south half of quarter, and the southwest quarter of quarter of section fourteen (14) of township thirty-four (34) north, range twenty-two (22) east; and claiming that he, the said plaintiff, is entitled to a conveyance of said lands to said defendant, and that said defendant is obligated to said plaintiff by a deed, duly recorded, and authorized and directed said Court to make and execute a compromise to him, the said plaintiff, in and to the said defendant, in this Court, and the judge thereof, in the City of Jacksonville, on

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

M. And it is further ordered that the published at least six successive weeks, before such hearing, in the Jacksonville Gazette, a duly authorized publication of said Court, to wit: 1894.

MOS P. PRICHARD,
Court Judge.

T COURT—Rock County—
 Wells, Jr., Plaintiff, against Jacob D.
 Woodruff, Defendant.
 Return to each of the above named
 parties summoned and required to answer
 in this action, which will be filed in the
 Court of the said County for Rock County,
 in the said County, on
14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1905,
 and which is herewith served by mail; and
 of your answer to said complaint, on
 at his office in said city within twenty
 days of the date of service of this summons, or
 service of this summons on you, or failing
 to appear within the time aforesaid, the
 Court will apply to the Court for the
 said complaint.

J. C. WILLSON,
 Attorney,
 Rock County, Wis.

In the County of _____
 State of _____
 Plaintiff, Attorney, etc.

THE JUSTICE'S COURT.
Jamestown, Rock County, City of Jamestown, Wisconsin.
In and against the warrant of attachment against you, and your property to satisfy the demand of Stephen Glase, of the sum of thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$30.67), which appear before Sanford A. Hudson, clerk of said city in said county, at this day of MARCH, A. D. 1864,
the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property to the sum of thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$30.67), at the day 23d of February, A. D. 1864.
STEPHEN GLASE, Plaintiff.

DAVID W. INMAN,
RANDALL WILLIAMS,
will be continued at the old stand by
us, who will be pleased to see all who
and cheap groceries.

PATENT MEDICINES.

\$100 REWARD!

**COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING IN THE THROAT,
WHOOPIING COUGH,
Or Release CONSUMPTIVE COUGH**

AS QUOTE AS

COE'S

COUGH BALSAM

Over Five Thousand Bottles have been sold in this na-
tive town, and not a single instance of its failure is
known. We have in our possession, only quantity of
certificates, some of them from eminent Physicians,
who have used it in their practice, and given it the
pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expecto-
rate freely. Two or three doses will invariably cure
Tickling in the Throat. A half bottle has often COM-
PLETELY CURED the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

IN CASES OF CROUP,

we will guarantee a cure if taken in season. No family should be without it. It is within the reach of all, the price being

and if an investment and thorough trial does not "click up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing the merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

when so small an ingredient will cure you. It may be found at any respectable drugstore in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
New Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists in city, country and every where.

LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Lake Street, Chicago, and Western Agents.

Retailed in Jacksonville by TALLEMAN & COLLINS.

C. D. COLWELL, JR. RIDER, and Druggists generally.

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ESPECIALLY TO THE SICK

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE,
Analytical Physician

LATE OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

To the cure of all Chronic Diseases, in all the various forms and stages, DR. PRICE has for years devoted his whole attention. System of treatment founded on truth, and the only one that has proved successful. No speculation! No trifling! No deception! No making sick! No bad nature! Permanent cures without experiment! Practice derived from all others. No physician living has had more experience in this class of diseases.

Lungs, Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Pile, Scrofula, Dropsy, Femoral Complaints, and all chronic ailments are cured without exhausting the energies of the system, or the use

Dr. Price receives patients on his next visit: *Janesville, Lyall House, on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of March.*
Whitewater, Mantour House, 4th of March.
 Waukegan, Illinois, residence, where all better

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.
 The original Medicine established in 1777, and first
 article of the kind ever introduced under the name of
 "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all
 other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine

each wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Injunctive Consumption, Lung Diseases.

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PELMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve the above Complaints in ten minutes.
BRYAN'S PELMONIC WAFERS
 Are a blessing to all Croupes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PELMONIC WAFERS
 Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PELMONIC WAFERS

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of

in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty-Five Cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Courtland street, New York
Sold by **TALLMAN & COLLINS,** New York
FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown,		Dark Green, Light Green, Mauve, Violet, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple.
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Curry,
 Citrason,
 Dark Drab,
 Light Drab,
 Fuen Drab,
 Lt Fuen Drab,



Sarcobi,
 Pearl,
 Rose,
 Saffirino,
 Violet,
 Yellow,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, Shawls,
 Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats.

A Saving of 80 Per Cent.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each

For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—19 cents.

Manufactured by **HOWE & STEVENS,**
290 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
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W. H. BORTH AND ORSON

Mrs. S. FOORD
 Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in
PIANO FORTE AND ORGAN MUSIC
 Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson street, one and one-half miles north of the Methodist church.

FOUND—A Pocket-Book Contain-
ing a small sum of money, which the owner can
have by calling on the undersigned.

G. L. BEETLE,
Union Passenger Depot.

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